BLAINE'S ACCEPTANCE.

TIONS.

with. He reviews the tariff question, and

shows that upon this subject the Democrats

"The pending election," he says "may

involving the loss of vast amounts of American

capital invested in manufacturing enterprises."

farmers are too intelligent to be misled by the

attempts to persuade them that they

have been robbed by a protective tar-

the United States, he says: "The United

States has no cause and no desire to engage in

conflict with any Power on earth, and we may

rest in assured confidence that no Power de-

sires to attack the United States. With the

nations of the Western Hemisphere we should

cultivate closer relations and for our common

prosperity and advancement we should myite

them all to join with us in an agreement that,

for the future, all international troubles in

North or South America shall be adjusted by

impartial arbitration and not by arms.

He calls attention to the growing cordiality be-

ween the North and South, and says that "be-

tween the sections confidence and esteem are

to-day more marked than at any period in the

sixty years preceding the election of President

Lincoln." Referring to the Civil Service, he

says: "The public business will be aided by

separating the Legislative branch of the Gov-

rument from all control of appointments, and

the Executive Department will be relieved by

subjecting appointments to fixed rules and thus

removing them from the caprice of favoritism.

But there should be rigid observance of the law

which gives in all cases of equal competency

the preference to the soldiers who risked their

lives in defence of the Union." Speaking of the

currency question, he favors an international

standard that shall fix the value of gold and

silver. The public lands, the shipping interests

THE LETTER.

The Hon, John B. Henderson and others of the Commit-

GENILEMEN: In accepting the nomination for the

Presidency tendered me by the Republican National

Convention, I beg to express a deep sense of the

mposed. I venture to accompany the acceptance

with some observations upon the questions involved

n the contest-questions whose sattlement may

affect the future of the Nation favorably or un-

In enumerating the is nes upon which the Re-

publican party appeals for popular support, the

Convention has been singularly explicit and felicit-

ous. It has properly given the leading position to

political parties are ratically in conflict. Almost

stroyed tariffs arranged for Protection, and since the close of the civil war, whenever they have con-

tion has been attempted never more conspicuously

for the past twenty-three years, or which may here-

maintained and will maintain the policy of Protec-

tion to American industry, while our opponents in-

favorably for a long series of years.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 15, 1884.

ferred to briefly in the letter.

Referring to the foreign policy of

SAD TALES OF DEATH AND SUFFERING. ALL THE SURVIVORS IMPROVING-JOY ON DISCOV-

ERING THE STEAM LAUNCH. St. John's, N. F., July 18.-Sergeant Long, of the Greely party, who was the first to respond to the welcome tone of the steam whistle from the Bear's steam launch, says that he and Sergeant Brainard were the first to hear the sound, and they helped each other to crawl out of the tent. When Long got clear of the entanglement of the tent, which had been swept to the ground, he rose to his feet with great difficulty and succeeded in clambering up to the rock that gave the most extensive view in that neighborhood. Brainard went back to the tent. but Long remained looking out searchingly in every direction for some strange object. At length he aw an unwouted sight. A large black object about a mile distant, which at first looked like a rock, but he knew there was no rock in that line. Suddenly the approaching steam launch changed its course, and Long recognized the approach of rescuers. He came down from the rock, went toward the camp, raised the flag-pole and flag, which had been blown down during the gale, and held it for about two minutes, until his strength gave out, and it was blown once more to the ground. He then advanced totteringly in the direction of the little steamer, and in a few minutes the warm hand of Captain Ash had grasped his in greeting.

A TALK WITH MAURICE CONNELL. Maurice Connell, who is still excessively weak, stated in an interview that for some days after his rescue he had no recollection of anything that happened. He did not hear the awakening scream of the whistle. When his comrade shook him up from his prostrate position in the camp and told him of succor at hand he wildly exclaimed, "For God's sake let me die in peace." A tenspoonful of brandy applied to his lips called back the fleeting life spark, for Connell could not have survived more than a few hours. He was by far the weakest of the seven survivors, and the strongest must have succumbed within forty-eight hours. The story told by Connell from his recollection of their starving experience is heartrending; how they burned the hair off their sealskin boots and coats, ent them into strips, boiled them into a stew and ate voraciously of them till the stomach rebelled, and nausea and weakness ensucd in several cases. Nature gave no call for twelve, lifteen and even eighteen days, and then hemorrhage and consequent weakness ensued, prestrating the victims for several days. The difficulty of keeping heat in the body was great. The rule of the camp was to permit no one to sleep longer than two hours. He was awakened roughly and called upon to shake himself, heat his hands, and pound his feet and restore circulation. This was found absolutely necessary to prevent torpor and possible death, the usual accompaniments of in ense cold.

Commander Schley has received instructions from the Secretary of the Navy to remain at St. John's until there are twelve iron caskets constructed to receive the bodies of the deceased explorers. The survivors are all doing well, but are still weak and suffering from nervous prostration. Licentenant Greely has improved from 120 pounds weight on June 22, to 169 pounds to-day. Sergeaut Brainard and the others are pulling ap proportionately. The weather here is delightful, and all that could be desired for the sufferers, the mercury ranging between 65° and 75°. Great sympathy is evinced by all classes bere, alike for the survivors and the dead, and every token of respect is manifested for them. The Thetis and Bear, as they ride quietly at anchor in the harbor of St. John's, wear a sombre and mournful appearance, with the tlais of the United States at half mast. The United States war ship Alert arrived here at 8 o'clock p. m. Her detention was caused by fog and a search for the other ships of the squadron. All on bourd are well.

DEATR OF RICE, THE ARTIST. survivers are all doing well, but are still weak and

DEATH OF RICE, THE ARTIST. Sergeant Julius R. Fredericks relates a tragle story of the sad death on the ice-covered ground of George Rice, the artist of the expedition, on April 6. Rice and Fredericks volunteered to leave the camp and proceed a distance of twenty-five miles for some control of the contro drag back the sled, with the batchet, nile, and cooking utensils, to the camp, where he encountered more were in the form of the death of Licatemant Leckwood and another of the barty. The cached meat that Fredericks and Ries were in search of, was brought by them on April 6 from Cape Isabella, and was abandoned next day in order to drag Litera, one of their party who had been frozen, into camp. Rice was the life of the Greely party, full of hope, buoyancy and energy, and his death was a terrible blow to them. He died in a brave struggle or archive their existence.

A DISPATCH FROM COMMANDER SCHLEY. THE EURYIVORS TO BEST AT PORTLAND-INJURIES TO SEALING VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- Rear Admiral Nichols neting Secretary of the Navy, and General Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, had a conference to-day at Schley that he bring the survivors of the Greely party from St. John's to Portland. Maine, where they can remain until better prepared to stand the change of climate. Their families can join them remain at St. John's for several days.

The following telegram from Commander Schley was received at the Navy Department this after

from coaltests for the dead will be delivered July. forward. I have directed a board of three officers to report their extent, when you will be advised. Under the charter I hold no mijures are to be made good. The assumption of risk of search covering allelse. The week of rest for officers and men after the incessant labor and peril of the past sixty days, I most grateful to them. Your telegram and that of the Acting Secretary, Admiral Nichols, gave us great satisfaction. Flezse accept our thanks for them. In respect to memory of dead on board tags of ships will fly at half-mast during my stay.

SERGEANT BRAINARD TO HIS PARENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,] MARATHON, N. Y., July 18,-Sergeant Brainand, of the Greely expedition, sent a telegram ta-day to his father, A. Brainard, who lives in Freetown, four miles He said: "I am well and hearty. I will re main at St. John's one week."

Edgar L. Adams, the Editor of The Marathan Indepen feat, carried the news of the rescue to the Brainard fam By yesterfay. As he read the telegram from Com mander Schiey, the aged parents listened with tears in their eyes, and when he read that five bodies had been swept away, the mother broke completely down. Arrangements are in process to give a sordial reception to Brainard, when he arrives. Said a sotel-keeper to a Triguture correspondent to-day: "I knew Brainard would come back. He never used liquor or tobacco in any form and when he was stationed on the frontiers the four years before he went North he shoot the intense cold much better than his courades. He will find all of his family alive and woil although the train has been somewhat severe on his mother."

MRS, PAVY MOURNS HER HUSBAND. MARYSVILLE, Mo., July 18 .- Mrs. Lillia Pavy, the wife of Dr. Octave Pavy, the surgeon and turalist of the Greely expedition, received the news Pesterday afternoon from General Hazen, of Washington, one of Licutement Greely and some of his comrades, and the death of her nusband. She took the inbelligence of the death of the Dector much to heart, but Mingence of the death of the Dector Miles to meart, but is more composed to-day, and is anxiously awaiting further particulars. Mrs. Pavy has resided here with her linds, the Rev. Dr. Richardson, for the past eight mostas, and has taught a select school for young ladies. She has the deepest sympathy of her many friends here.

A RECEPTION TO LIEUTENANT GREELY. NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 18 .- A movement as been started here for a grand public reception to Lieutenant Greely upon his arrival home.

KISLINGBURY'S FAMILY. ROCHESTER. N. Y., July 18 .- The two broth-

ers of Lieutenant Frederick Kislingbury, who perished in the Greely expedition, reside here and the dead man's son is also here with one of his uncles. The boy's mother died some time ago, and he will probably be cared for by his relatives here.

LIEUTENANT LOCKWOOD'S ACHIEVEMENT. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- A telegram was received to-day by General Lockwood, father of Lientenant Lockwood of the Greely party, from Lieutenant Greely in which the latter conveyed the news of Lieutenant Leckwood's death and stilled that he had immortalized himself by leading a party to the farthest point North that has ever been repelled.

MR. JARRETT AND THE PRESIDENT. THE REASON OF THE DELAY IN RE-PECT TO THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNAL PITISBURG, July 18.—The question which interests Pittsburg most at the present time, is whether Mr. Jarrett's commission as chief of the new nureau of Labor Statistics will be signed by the President or not Jarreit's speech, in which, without a doubt, he made implimentary allusions to President Arthur, was delivered in Lafayette Hall, in this city, at the mitial meeting of Mr. Blaine's friends who were organizing to oppose the selection of Arthur delegates to Chicago. While Jarrett, who was a rival of General Negley for the Congressional nomination in the XXIId District, was extelling the Plumed Knight, some person in the audience asked him to state what objection he had to Arthur, and in response, it is alleged, be said that Arthur was totally untit for the dignified position of President, that the most be could do was to hunt and fish and give feasts to gourmands, and that he was better fitted for the position of scullion at Detmonico's than for Chief Magistrate of the United States. The expression was gross, and the audience demonstrated its di-satisfaction in an emphatic manner. In the published reports the offensive words were modified, out of respect to President Arthur.

A friend of Jarreti's said to-day that the opposition had been inspired in Philadelphia, and that a gentleman no less prominent than Wharton Barker is responsible for it. Said this gentleman: "Mr. Barker in addition to being prominent in the politics and business of Philadelphia, owns the iron works at Berhlehem, where they had a long and bitter strike a year ago, and is also properietor of "The North American," which is the oldest daily paper in the State. Mr. Barker was a maber of the committee of manafacturers that appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress last winter to protest against a reduction of the tariff. "Surrett's against a reduction of the tariff. "Surrett's appearing with the manufacturers' committee. Wheilber it wabecause he remembered the Bethlehem strike, or thought Jarrett was not good enough to stand on the same ground as himself, I do not know; but he did raise the objection. Jarrett heard about it, and the result was that Mr. Barker and Jarrett had rather a heated argument, in which the little Weishman from Pittsburg toldt., Philadelphia millionanire a number of home truths. "Live Mr. Jarrett was named by President Arthur to occasie of the new bureau, Mr. Barker a paper commented unfavorably, and advised the friends of Powderly that there was still room for hope. A few days ago, when everything was supposed to he lovely, Mr. Barker's paper contained a paragraph stating that the commission was withheld. No other paper bad the news, which is conclusive proof thef Mr. Barker had private sources of information."

Mr. Jarrett returned from Washra, ton this afternoon. He said, "Some person to miscepresenting my imaginge. I never said that Arthur was fit only for a scullon in a kinchem. What I did say was that he needed more states manship in the White House. I did not descend to personal abuse of the President, but my accusers have stirred up this fass to injure no. There is nothing in Wharton Barker's story. He was not a member of the committee there is none hat the most pleasant A friend of Jarrett's said to-day that the opposition had been inspired in Philadelphia, and that a gentle-

A POWDER MILL BLOWN TO PIECES.

EXTERORDINARY ESCAPE OF THE ONLY PERSONS WHO WERE IN PERIL. IDT THE CHAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Pottsville, Penn., July 18.—Cressona, a small town three miles from this city, was thrown 10 to great excitement to night by an explosion which shook buildings, boke windows and did general damage pany of New-York have several large powder mills and morazines near Cressona, and it was there the explosion miles away, and in many cases windows were hadly shat-tered and people shakon from their seats in their houses. miles away, and it many cases windows were sainly sate tered and people shaken from their seats in their houses. The mill was a large frame structure and the only vestige remaining where it stood is a hole. The building was blown to atoms and large timbers were carried high into the zir, setting free to the woods where they fell.

The hour of the explosion, 0 p. bit, was the time the superintendent made his rounds in company with the engineer, and when the people reached the scene the first thing dairs was to south for the dead bodies of the two mea, some distance from the military found Jonas West, the engineer, who was struck by dying timbers and seriously, but not fatally, isbured. Exastus kipp, the superintendent, hold a tiriling tale of their eache. Hoth he and Engineer West were in the engine room which stands only twenty-five varies from the barried as being like an earthquake. They were bewildered by the shock, and after they were able to move they managed to crawi away from the engine room which was almost a wreek. The cause of the explosion to unknown, and will probably remain a mystery. The loss is variously estimated at from \$6,000 to \$10,000.

STARTING ON A BALLOON VOYAGE.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 18.-This afterioon S. A. King, the Philiadelphia aeronaut, made an ascension from this city, the balloon leaving its moorings te make a long voyage, saying before he started: "You can expect to bear from me in Kentucky or Obio." If was accompanied on the voyage by O. L. Chenov, president of the McLean County Accumulated Association, who will represent the healy Leader. The accanable carries with them four days' provisions, barometers, compansed. The balloon was last seen about evening about twenty-five railes southeast of the city.

HIS THROAT CUT WITH HIS OWN KNIFE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TERRENES] DAYTON, Ohio, July 18 .- A tramp entered a farmward in this county to-day and approaching Charles knife for a moment to fix his shoe. After fixing it, he handed the knife back and asked young Griffin to sharpen it on a whet-tone near by. The young man com-plied, and up-a handing back the sharpened knife he was caught by the hair and his throat cut. Before the transp could rob him as he intended, farm hands interfered. The tramp escaped. Young Griffin is still alive.

BUICIDE IN A CANAL.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CAMDEN, N. J., July 18.—The body of Joseph Andrer, age fifty-two, an employe of fir. Trask, of the South Jersey Institute at Bridgeton, was found in a mill-race at Bridgeton to-day. His clethes were found near by, and it is supposed that he committed suicide.

A CENTURY OF BIRTHDAYS.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CAMDEN, N. J., July 18,-Michael Potter, of Willow Grove, celebrated his one-hundredth birthday, there being 200 of his descendants and 1,300 other per sons present. The old man is as active as many men at fifty. One man present was Bartholomew Coles, of Fillagrove, who is ninety-nine years old and in good health.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A MARINE SHOT BY ACCIDENT.

PROVIDENCE, July 18.—An efficer on board the United States ship Portsmouth at Newport yesterday, while showing his wife some new rifes, put into one of them a ball cartridge by mistake for a blank one and snapped the weapen. David Nash, a marine, was shot through the leg, and the builet also went tarough a two inch plank. An artery in Nash's leg was severed and he bled for twenty-four hours. He was removed to the Newport Hospital in a dangerous condition.

THEY KILLED EACH OTHER.

Kosse, Texas, July 18.—On Wednesday, while Lee Wright and a boy named Hamilton, sixten years of age, were out hunting ten miles east of this place, they became involved in a dispute with each other which resulted in both of those being shot and killed. Wright leaves a family. It appears that Hamilton was shot twice before he gave Wright a fatal wound. A MARINE SHOT BY ACCIDENT.

HANGED FOR MURDER.
WAYNESBORO, Ga., July 18.—"Sam" Williams, colored
was banged here at noon to-day for the murder of "Clem"
Bush, also colored, in this city on October 20.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884 - TEN PAGES.

PEDDER GIVES UP HIS HOUSE. A TRANSFER TO ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

ALL HIS PROPERTY INCLUDED IN THE DEED-MAK

ING GOOD A PART OF THE FIRM'S LOSSES. It is owing to The Tribune's characteristic care fulness of statement that the facts in the defalcations in the business of Arnold, Constable & Co. were not given to the public several days ago. Charges which involve the honesty of trusted our ployes of a great and honorable house are not made in THE TERBUNE, no matter how circumstantial the evidence of their truthfulness, until the best proof obtainable is at hand. In this case that evidence, when the intelligence of the defalcation reached THE TRIBUNE, was in the possession of the members of firm. They, however, in compliance with a determination formed at the outset and since adhered to with courteous rigidity, declined to enlighten the public on the matter, which they look upon as concerning only themselves and the persons implicated The manner and confessions of Henry C. Pedder, when visited on Wednesday by a TRIBUNE reporter at his home, strengthened the conviction of his connection with the irregularities; but still stronger confirmation came from the fact, learned by a Thibune reporter on Thursday, the day after Mr. Pedder returned to his home, that all the real and personal property by him had passed into the hands of Arnold, Constable & Co. The deed by which the transfer was made was executed on Monday; it was drawn up in the office of Williams & Crowley, lawyers, of No. 45 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and was acknowledged before Washington B. Williams, Master in Chancery, on the same day. On Tuesday it was filed with the Register. Mr. Pedder and his wife did not see their beautiful home at Llewellyn Park, after their return from Europe, until it had passed out of their possession. When they returned to it t was in the company of a lawyer's clerk who ent to take an inventory of the contents of the house. The liveryman who drove Mrs. Pedder to her home waited until 11 o'clock at night at the rallway station at Orange. THE PROPERTY MADE OVER TO THE FIRM.

The deed is signed by Henry C. Pedder and Louisa M. Pedder, his wife, and the grantees are James M. Constable, Richard Arnold, Frederick A. Constable and Hicks Arnold, partners trading under the name and firm of Arnold, Constable & Co. In consideration of \$1 it conveys in fee, Mrs. Pedder reimquishing all right of dower, all the property owned by Mr. Pedder on Eagle Ridge, or First Meuntain, in West Orange, Essex County, N. J. Several tracts are described, but they compose the homestead which Mr. Pedder has beautified and now calls Glenmont, and a piece of property ome distance to the northeast, which he purchased in two parcels from David E. Gre m, in June, 1881, and January, 1884. This property surrounds on three sides the small site in the Park owned by the artist Bierstadt. In its improved condition the property is valued at \$200,000. Mr. Pedder bought Henmont on January 24, 1879, from James M. Ward. The truet was comparatively unimproved, and the consideration was \$8,500 for the 10.47 acres. On June 2, 1881, he bought 3.7 seres adjoining, for \$6,140, and in co-operation with Egbert Starr, who owns the adjoining site, laid out some new carriage roads and began the improvement of his property by calling. On January 2s of this year he bought for investment from David E. Green three a blittonal tracts, which together make 10.18 acres. For this he gave \$10,000, paying one-half each and giving a mortgage for the remainder. Mr. Green also holds a mortgage for \$5,000 on the smaller tract neorporated with Glenmont, and he visited the Register's office in Newark on Thursday evening to learn whether Arnold. Constable & Co. had assumed the two mortgages. He found Co, had assumed the fwo mortgizes. He found this not to be the case—a fact which, in the absence of accur de information on the point, is significant of the amount of Mr. Fedder's indey educes to the firm. In its unimproved form Mr. Fedder paid \$24,640 for the real estate which on Monday be conveyed to Arnold, Constable & Co., for one dollar—which in this instance was not associated in the deed with the usual "love and affection."

TWO VISITS TO MR. PEDDER. An hour or so after Mr. Pedder reached Llewelly: Park on Wednesday afternoon, a TRIBUNE reporter, having found his way through the labyrinth of the park, rang his oor-bell. Mr. Pedder was at dinner, but in a few moments was with the reporter in the lutu nous reception room and had courteously asked the busi ness of his visitor. He is a man of rather small stature, the reverse of robust in frame, with share long and silky side-whiskers of dark color, almost black, and a conrecous bearing. He was informed that the reporter's mission was a search for information touching the irregularities at Arnold, Constable & Co's." features showing marks of refined taste, thin but

that the reporter's mission was a search for information touching the irregularities at Arnold, Constable & Co's."

"In what respect?" he asked, lie was told that it was the reporter's wish that the conversation might cover the whole subject, but he was indisposed to say anything until the reporter recited the story inculpating Herbert Seymour. To this he assented, saying in extremely few words that the statement was generally correct, but that the amount was exaggerated. He added that he did not know where Mr. Seymour was, and volunteared the information that the frands had been discovered while he, Mr. Pedder, was in Enreps, and consequently he was not fully informed concerning them. He apologized frequently, and asserted his desire not to seem discourteous, but was uswilling to talk on the subject. After he had concluded all he had to say about Mr. Seymour, he was called out of the room. When he returned the reporter approached the other branch of the use. Katurally, the conversation how grew somewhat constrained. Mr. Pedder's manner was extremely nervous. Twice he answered, in reply to a direct question, that his relations with the firm were the same as they had been inflerio. Being fold that the story was current that he himself was under arrest, he denied it premptly, but without surprise or venemence. At the conclusion of the interview he directed the reporter is a shorter road out of the park than that traversed in coming, but did not cross the threshold, and as the reporter stopped from the perch to the walk he heard the clocking of bolts and knew that the door was locked.

On Thursday when a Thinton reporter called on Mr. Pedder he was treated with courtesy.

On Thursday when a Thind Na reporter called on Mr. Pedder he was treated with courtesy, but was referred to an utterance of one of the partners of Arnold, Constable & t.o., to the effect that neither the firm nor Mr. Pedder would say anything on the subject of inquiry. This was big eltimators. is ultimatum.
Statements common on the tongues of the dry

Statements compon on the longues of the dry goods merchants of the city put the indebtedness of Mr. Pedder to Arnold, Constable & Co. at from \$100,000 to \$300,000. He was in receipt of a salary from the firm which the best evidence places at \$20,000 a year. His entertainments were not numerous, but were elegant and costly in the extreme. For several years before he built his beautiful house he lived modestly in West Grange.

MR. PEDDER'S BUSINESS METHODS.

Mr. Pedder is by birth an Englishman, and was educated for the ministry of the Church of England. While a young man, however, he relinquished that intention, and coming to this country entered the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co. in 1866. His salary, as already stated in THE TRIBUNE, was only some \$600 a year, and his duties were at first connned to looking after the payment of customs duties and occasionally helping the entry clerk. He was painstaking, energetic and hard-working, and his advancement, though not particularly rapid, was continuous. Eventually he became one of the assistant bookkeepers, and toward the end of the year 1878 he was occupying the position of senior bookkeeper and drow a good salary. By this time Mr. Pedder had thoroughly secured the confidence of every member of the firm, he was esteemed highly also by his associates, and when, some five years ago, one of the members of the firm, Mr. Jacobs, retired, Mr. Pedder was immediately placed in charge of all his duties. He in fact assumed the entire functions of a partner, ex-

distery placed in charge of all his duties. He in fact assumed the entire functions of a partner, except that he had no interest in the business. He had charge of the credit department and also looked after the personal and firm real estate matters, since then there has been no employe of the firm in whom they have reposed greater confidence.

Until the last Mr. Peddar was assiduous in the

discharge of his duties. He rarely missed a day, and although his home was in West Orange, he arrived at the office early and left it late. A keen, clear-headed man of business, he was also pleasant in his manner, and was esteemed and respected by everyone in the firm's employ. Of late years Mr. Pedder's rather ostentations extravagance provoked remark, as could not fail to be the case.

* MYTHICAL SOURCES OF WEALTH. Not only in dry goods circles, but in the house of Arnold, Constable & Co. itself, the question of where Mr. Pedder's income came from was frequently asked. The firm, however, never had any mistrust concerning him. believed, as did all his intimates, that he had inherited from an nucle a large sum of money. This nucle certainly did arrive from the West Indies and lived until his death in his nephew's house, but it is stated on good authority nephew's house, but it is stated on good authority that so far from leaving a fortune he died in a most des itute circ unstances and his foneral expenses were defrayed by Mr. Pedder. Another mythical source of income frequently alluded to was that arising from the sate of several books of which he was the author. From his book on Garfield it was claimed he obtained some \$5,000, while it was thought that hundreds of dollars were paid him for his articles in The Mankattan. So far was this from being the case, however, that his books probably cost him many hundreds of dollars to nublish without adequate return, while for the privilege of writing an article on Hamlet and Edwin Booth in The Mankattan, he puid some \$50,000 or more by way of stock subsciption. HIS INFLUENCE IN ORANGE.

To Mr. Pedder's influence and the example he made in the laying out of his laws and grounds is attributed by the residents of Orange the marked improvement of resident property there during the past few years. By his neighbors Mr. Pedder was looked upon with the greatest esteem. He was popularly years. By his neighbors Mr. Pedder was looked upon with the greatest esteem. He was popularly supposed by them to be a leading partner in the firm of Arnoid, Constable & Co. He was almost a recluse in his hanits, a fact which caused frequent comment, and surprise was also expressed that, with the enormous income he was supposed to have, he did not retire or devote himself less to business. Leaving his home soon after daybreak, he seldom returned from business much before dusk and thus his only chance of enjoying his handsome property was on Sunday. Often until midnight he remained in his study deveting himself to his literary labors. Mr. Fedder's family consisted of his wife, his wife's sister with her children, two girls and a boy, and his wife's brother, Humphrey Lake.

A TRUBUNE reporter called at Mr. Pedder's house at dusk last overing and sought to obtain an inter-

A TRIBUNE reporter called at Mr. Padder's house at dusk last overing and sought to obtain an interview with him. The servant who opened the dorr said that ar. Pedder had positively refused to see any more reporters. A friend of the ex-proprietor of the establishment came out, however, and said that Mr. Pedder desired to say again that whoever wanted information must get it from Arnold, Constable & Co. He had nothing to say.

MR. SEYMOUR DOUBTLESS GONE TO ENGLAND. Herbert Seymour has undoubtedly sailed with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, o Europe, and as he originally came from England his future home will probably be made in that country. It was said yesterday by one of his and the sacredness of the ballot are also recountry. It was said yesterday by one of his friends that since the disclosure of his irregularities he has been completely broken down. "He raiked of snieide and was 2 complete wreck," said the friend, "but all the same I do not believe that he has been absolutely criminal. For the past year he has been slightly more extravagant than formerly but his tastes were always simple and domestic. His new house at Norkonkoma indoubtedly proved his ruin. Helpoid cash for ever thing, and instead of raising money by mortgaging it, he overdrew his account with the irra, intending doubtless to save from his sulary and so get straight again." from his salary and so get straight again."

Mr. Seymour was a manber of floly Trinity
Church, Brooklyn, and at one time taught in the
Sunday-school connected with the church.

A DISHONEST EXPRESS MESSENGER.

INV THUEGRAPH TO THE TRUBUNE.] PITTSBURG, July 18 .- Henry Bloom, a Baltiore and Ohio express messeager, left Haltimore yesterlay on his regular run and among other valuable articles currency, consigned to a Cumberland, Md., Srm. When the train arrived at Cumberland in answer to an inquiry the tariff on imports. On that question the two loom repoled that he had nothing for Cumberland. Recounting to McKeesport, after delivering goods in Pitts-burg, he went to Henry Hetzrot, one of his bondsmen, into power in 1861, was the establishment of the be other being B. B. Coursin, and said: " Here is \$9,000. You take \$5,000. Test will more than pay you and | American capital. This principle the Republican

TYRANNY OF A MINER'S UNION.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE! CLEVELAND, July 18 .- In a conversation conroing the action of the Hocking Valley miners, Judge

"I tell you that the tyranny of the Czar of Russia is mild and harmless as compared with the tyranny of these miners' unions. The mine owners had been paying to accept a reduction. At the 70 cents per tox rate the sents per ton, they could make as much per day as the cept the reduced rate made necessary by the duliness the coal traffic, but said to the coal traffic, but said to the coal traffic, but said to the coal traffic. laborers on the Ree Line. They not only related to ac

LIVING WITH A SPIKE IN HIS BRAIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE.] BALTIMORE, July 18 .- it would seem hardly antile for a man to live after having a spike driver the ners and is exciting much attention from physicians nard substance beneath the scalp, and cutting for it were stonished to find a place of I row impedded in the skall, a surgical operation extracted. It, when it proved to be place of an iron solks three tuches long and an inch and in cigata in circumference. It had evidently been riven toto the skall, penetrating the brain by the head edge rin against it. Fritz's people say saveral years ago to bumped the bread against a board and cut it but it called immediately. Fritz is sixty-even years old, a aver, and until the present day has never experienced by it effect from the spike. He is not expected to recover.

AN INSANE MAN'S VIOLENT DEATH.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BISGHAMTON, July 18.-Yesterday there died at the state Asylum for the Chronic Insane, in this cliy, a man known as "James Cutler." He was sixty years old. Cutler was a violent patient. He was brought here from Albany County on July 2. The next day after he was by Cutler's own act, that every proper measure was taken to restrain him. Cutler was then strapped to a bed and kept there until yesterday afternoon, when he suddenly died. His death was suspected to be the result of ill-treatment, and accordingly an investigation was beof ill-freatment, and accordingly an investigation was begun. Coroner Jackson was informed. A fury was summoned, which proceeded to ascertain the cause of death. In: Armstrong and the officers of the asylinn made no objections, and seemed rather to court the laquiry, alsoing that it would be found that the patient died from natural causes. The jury has been in seasion one,day, but as yet no verdict has been randered, although a number of witnesses have been examined. Great interest is manifested, in the affair as it is the first case of the kind that has occurred hers and as Superintendent Armstrong has many warm friends in all the surrounding counties.

PROBABLY LOST AFTER LEAVING THEIR SHIP. Washington, July 18.—The signal corps station at Atlantic City, N. J., reports that a diver has PRICE THREE CENTS.

the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the peril and the cost of a gigantic war and for an entire period of twenty years make an FRANK DISCUSSION OF LEADING QUESaverage gain to its wealth of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars per month surpasses the experience of all other nations, ancient or modern. MPORTANCE OF THE TARIFF ISSUE - FOREIGN Even the opponents of the present revenue system POLICY OF THE COUNTRY-THE CIVIL SERdo not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can be found to the material pro-Mr. Blaine's letter accepting the Republican gress of the United States, since the accession of nomination for the Presidency is given here-

the Republican party to power. The period between 1860 and to-day has not been one of material prosperity only. At no time in the and Republicans are radically in conflict. history of the United States has there been such progress in the moral and philanthropic field. Redetermine the fate of protection ligious and charitable institutions, schools, semifor a generation. The overthrow of the naries and colleges, have been founded and endowed policy means a large and permanent reduction | far more generously than at any previous time in our history. Greater and more varied relief has in the wages of the American laborer, besides been extended to human suffering, and the entire progress of the country in wealth has been accompanied and dignified by a broadening and elevation Mr. Blaine also refers to the agricultural interof our National character as a people. ests of the country, and declares that the

Our opponents find fault that our revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law has given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied-the reduction of the public debt and the co sequent relief of the burden of taxation. No dollar has been wasted, and the only extravagance with which the party stands charged is the generous pensioning of soldiers, sallers and their families-an extravagance which embodies the highest form of justice in the recognition and payment of a sacred debt. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the Republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effectively aid the industries of the Nation.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

A frequent accusation by our opponents is that the foreign commerce of the country has steadily decayed under the influence of the Protective Tarift. In this way they seek to array the importing interest against the Republican party. It is a common and yet radical error to confound the commerce of the country with its carrying trade-an error often committed innocently and sometimes designedlybut an error so gross that it does not distinguish between the ship and the cargo. Foreign commerce represents the exports and imports of a country regardless of the nationality of the vessel that may carry the commodities of exchange. Our carrying trade has from obvious causes suffered many discouragements since 1860, but our foreign commerce has in the same period steadily and prodigiously increased-increased, indeed, at a rate and to an amount which absolutely dwarf all previous developments of our trade beyond the sea. From 1860 to the present time the foreign commerce of the United States (divided with approximate equality between exports and imports) reached the astounding aggregate of twenty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$24,000,000,000). The balance in this vast commerce inclined in our favor, but it would have been much larger if our trade with the countries of America, elsewhere referred to, had been more wisely adjusted.

It is difficult even to appreciate the magnitude of our export trade since 1860, and we can gain a correct conception of it only by comparison with preceding results in the same field. The total exports from the United States from the Declaration of Independence in 1776 down to the day of Linhonor which is conferred and of the duty which is coln's election in 1860, added to all that had previously been exported from the American Colonies from their original settlement, amounted to less than nine thousand millions of dollars (\$9,000,-000,000). On the other hand our exports from 1860 to the close of the last fiscal year exceeded twelve thousand millions of dollars (\$12,000,000,000)the whole of it being the product of American labor, Evidently a Protective Tariff has not injured our export trade when, under its influence, we exported in twenty-four years 40 per cent more than the total amount that had been exported in the entire previons history of American commerce. All the details, when analyzed, correspond with this gigantic reprinciple of Protection to American labor and to suit. The commercial cities of the Union never had such growth as they have enjoyed since 1860. Our Coursin the amount of my head. It is only \$2,500 and Fil keep the rest." Having informed Hetzrot how he had obtained the money Bloom said he had placed the remarking \$1,000 in the hands of a liquid selfer for safe has for fifty years persistently warred upon it. have entered and left her harbor are more than double in bulk and value the whole amount imported hattan and the outbreak of the Civil War in 1860,

than in their principal measure at the late session of AGRICULTURE AND THE TABLES. The Agricultural interest is by far the largest in Revenue laws are in their very nature subject to Revenue Laws to the first consideration. Any polfrequent revision in order that they may be adapted ey host le to the fullest development of Agriculture'in to changes and modifications of rrade. The Repubthe United States must be abandoned. Realizing lican party is not contending for the permanency of this fact the opponents of the present system of Revenue have labored very earnestly to persuade parties does not have reference to a specific law. It the farmers of the United States that they are a far broader and far deeper. It involves a princirobiled by a Protective Tariff, and the effort is thus de of while application and beneficent influence, of Free Trade. But happily the farmers of America are intelligent and cannot be misled by sophistry when conclusive facts are before them. They see one interest at the expense of another section or another interest. They see that the agricultural sist upon a revision, which practically destroys that States have made even more rapid progress than the policy. The issue is thus distinct, well defined and

anavoidable. The pending election may determine The farmers see that in 1800 Massachusetts and the fate of Protection for a generation. The over-Illinois had about the same wealth-between eight throw of the policy means a large and permanent and nine hundred million dollars each-and that in reduction in the wages of the American laborer, be-1880 Massachusetts had advanced to twenty-six hundred millions, while Illinois had advanced to thirty-two hundred millions. They see that New-The value of the present revenue system to the Jersey and Iowa were just equal in population in people of the United States is not a matter of 1860, and that in twenty years the wealth of Newtheory, and I shall submit no argument to sustain Jersey was increased by the sum of eight hundred it. I only invite attention to certain facts of and fifty millions of dollars, while the wealth of official record which seem to constitute a demonlown was increased by the sum of fifteen hundred millions. They see that the nine leading agricultural States of the West have grown so rapidly in first time in our history, to obtain a valuation of all prosperity that the aggregate addition to their the property in the United States. The attempt wealth sluce 1860 is almost as great as the wealth was in large degree unsuccessful. Partly from lack of the entire country in that year. They see that of time, partly from prejudice among many who the South, which is almost exclusively agricultural, thought the inquiries foreshadowed a new scheme has shared in the general prosperity, and that havof taxation, the returns were incomplete and uning recovered from the loss and devastation of war, satisfactory. Little more was done than to conhas gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least solidate the local valuation used in the States for the double of that which it possessed in 1860, expurposes of assessment, and that, as every one clusive of slaves. knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of all

In these extraordinary developments the farmers see the helpful impulse of a home market, and they see that the financial and revenue system enacted since the Republican party came into power has established and constantly expanded the home market. They see that even in the case of wheat, which is our chief cereal export, they have sold, in the average of the years since the close of the war. three bushels at home to one they have sold abroad, and that in the case of corn, the only other cereal which we export to any extent, one hundred bushels have been used at home to three and a half bushels exported. In some years the disparity has been so great that for every peck of corn exported one hundred bushels have been consumed in the home market. The farmers see that in the increasing competition from the grain fields of Russia and from the distant plains of India, the growth of the home market becomes daily of greater concern to them, and that its impairment would depreciate the value of every acre of tillable land in the Union.

OUR INTERNAL COMMERCE. Such facts as these touching the growth and consumption of cereals at home give us some slight conception of the vastness of the internal commerce of the United States. They suggest, also, that, in addition to the advantages which the American people enjoy from protection against foreign competition, they enjoy the advantages of absolute free trade over a larger area and with a greater population than any other nation. The in-

tween "assessed" value and "true" value being

carefully observed. The grand result was that the true value" of all the property in the States and Territories (excluding slaves) amounted to fourteen thousand millions of dollars (\$14,000,000,000). This aggregate was the net result of the labor and the savings of all the people within the area of the United States from the time the first British colonist landed in 1607 down to the year 1860. It represented the fruit of the toil of two hundred and fifty

In the Census of 1860, however, the work was

done with great thoroughness-the distinction be-

After 1860 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a Protective Tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States, as returned by the Census of 1880. amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$14,000,000,000). This great result was attained, notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war. It thus appears that while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased 60 per cent, the aggregate property of the country increased 214 per cent-showing a

to the permanent wealth of the Nation. These results are regarded by the older Nations of

vastly enhanced wealth per capita among the people.

Thirty thousand millions of dollars (\$30,000,-

000,000) had been added during these twenty years